This may be knitted in black, single Berlin wool. with two needles, No. 12, with a knitted border of violet wool. The fronts are done in the pattern to be described; the back in brioche stitch. For carrying out the work the best plan is to cut a paper pattern as a guide for the size and shape of the knitted pieces, and work strictly to pattern. In measuring the depth and width of the fronts, allowance must be made for the border, to be knitted afterward, of 15 rows of ribbed knitting.

The piece for each front is begun at the lowest edge by casting on 73 stitches (each repetition of the pattern takes 7, and 3 are added at the end to make both edges uniform). First row: \*1 twist stitch, 1 purl, 1 twist, 1 purl, 2 plan, 1 purl, repeat from \*; at the end of the row add 1 twist, 1 purl, 1 twist (the twist stitch is a plain stitch knit from the hack part of the loop). Second row: 1 purl, 1 plain, 1 purl, "1 plain, 2 purl, 1 plain, 1 purl, 1 reneat from \*. Third row: like the first. Fourth row: the the second. Fifth row: 1 twist, 1 purl, 1 twist; of the next 4 stitches knit the fourth first plain and pass it over the three others (to facilitate this pass the point of the right hand loosen it by drawing it forward before knitting it; then do the same to the second of the four stitches, knitting it plain and passing also over the first; then knit the third in the manner, and finally knit the last stitch also plain. Repeat from \*. At the end of the row knit 1 wist, 1 purl, 1 twist. Sixth row: 1 purl, 1 plain, 1 purl, 1 twist, 2 purl, 1 plain, 1 purl, 1 plain, 2 purl, 1 twist row: 1 purl, 1 plain, 1 purl, 2 purl, 2 purl, 3 plain, 2 purl, 4 plain, 2 purl, 4 plain, 2 purl, 5 the work, and the knitter can choose which she prefers. To make openings for the pockers as meny stitches as are necessary must be cast off and replaced in the next row by casting on an equal number. If the pattern on the wrong side is used these sittches must all be cast off plain, not purl, in the second and fourth rows. When you have reached the armheles, cast off on that side in different rows as may be required by your pattern the necessary number of stitches to shape it, and then continue the front till you slope it for the shoulder and neck of the pattern.

For the back cast on 110 stitches and knit in The piece for each front is begun at the lowest

till you slope it for the shoulder and neck of the pattern.

For the back cast on 110 stitches and knit in brioche stitch as follows, after one purl row: First row: Take off one stitch. thread forward, slop I, as if about to purl, knit the next stitch plain, and repeat from. Second row: thread forward, slop, as if about to purl, knit the next stitch and the "thread forward" of the last row together, and repeat from. If there is a stitch left at the end knit it plain, and slip in the next row as in the first row. The second row is repeated till the back is high enough to slope for the shoulder. In taking in stitches at the beginning of the rows on each side for this purpose, kant the stitch and thread forward always as one stitch. The fronts and back must now be sewn together at the shoulders and sides.

For the border, 4 or 5 needles, No. 12 will be required. Pick up the stitches all along the lower edge of the vest, knitting them one by one as you take them up (like the heel of a stocking), and place as many on a needle as it will conveniently hold. With these rib 15 rows, I plain, I purl, increasing I at the beginning of every row for the mitering at the segmining of every row for the mitering at the segmining of a to Now take up the stitches.

as many on a needle as it will conveniently bond. With these rib 15 rows, I plain, I puri, increasing 1 at the beginning of every row for the mitering at the corners, and east off. Now take up the stitches down both fronts and around the neck in the same namer, and rib the same number of rows, increasing one at the beginning of each for the corners. In the border of the left front 7 buttonholes must be made at regular intervals by casting off 3 or 4 stitches, replacing them in the next row by casting on an equal number. When the 15 rows of ribbing are done, east off, and without breaking the wool, pick up the edge stitches of the sloped corners of one front and the waist each on a needle, and knit them off together, taking a satter from each needle at a time, and then east them off. This will form the miter neatly. Every corner must be finished in the same manner. Then pick up the stitches around the armhole on three needles, knitting them as you take them up, and ribbing them to correspond with the rows of the border. The pockets of twill gray liming are then to be put in, the outer edge of the vest bound with black braid, and buttons sewn on the border of the right front.

This completes the vest.

front. This completes the vest.

DEEP LACE. (Mrs. A. S. Stephens.) Materials—Cotton No. 40, crochet hook No. 22. ake the chain the required length.

First row: \* 7 chain, miss 5, 1 single on the 6th.

First row: \*7 chain, miss 5, 1 single on the 6th.
repeat from \*.
Second row: \*A single on centre of the 7 ch.,

repeat from ... A single on centre of the 7 ch., then 7 ch. and repeat.

Third to seventh rows: Like the second. (These rows may be all worked backward and forward.)

Eighth row: "1 single in centre of the 7 ch., five chain, and repeat from ".

Ninth row: 1 single on centre of 5 ch., "3 ch., miss 2, 1 SC (single crochet) on 3d ch. miss 1, 1 SC on second: repeat from ".

Tenth row: 1 SC on the beginning of the chain (a), "3 chain, miss 2, 1 SC on 3d; repeat from "twice; 6 chain, slip stitch on same stitch, 6 chain, slip stitch on same stitch, and repeat from (a). (Slip stitch is made by putting the hook through the stitch and drawing the cotton at once through it and the loop on the hook.)

Eleventh row: 1 SC on centre of 6 ch., 6 ch., 1 SC (incentre of next 6 ch., 5 ch., 1 SC on centre of 3 ch., 5 ch., 1 SC on centre of next 3 ch. Repeat.

Twelfth row: "3 trebles under 6 ch. 3 trebles under next 6 ch, then 12 ch, and repeat from "Thirteenth row: 6 DC on 6 TC "3 ch., 1 SC in 3 ch.,

in 3rd ch, repeat from " four times; then repeat from beginning.

Fourteenth row: 6 DC in 6 of last row, "5 ch., 1 sC under 3 ch., repeat from "five times; then repeat from the beginning.

Fifteenth row: 6 DC into the last 6, 6 ch., 1 sC under 5 ch. of last row, repeat from " four times; then repeat from the beginning to the end, and fasten off.

THE SCRAP, RAG.

"THE WOMAN'S EXTRA."—This Extra, containing in an agreeable and casily handled shape all the knitting and crochet patterns thus far printed in THE TRIBUME, is now be 'ready for mailing at this office. The price for this comprehensive and unique publication is only 10 cents. It will be of peculiar value to new subscribers, for it gives plain directions for working the stitches mentioned in the cultar value to new subscribers, for it gives plain directions for working the stitches mentioned in the various patterns—directions which many new readers have missed. Those correspondents who have wished to get back numbers of The Weekly for the sake of the knitting column will find their wants supplied in the pleasantest manner by "The Woman's Extra," which is No 59 of The Tribunks series of Extras. They are requested to send in their orders as soon as possible, as a large number are already called for. Other Knitting Extras will probably be printed if asked for with the same enthusiasm which has demanded this, and to which The Tribunk has with much pleasure responded.

KNITED LACE—Mrs. L.M. T. is good enough to

KNITED LACE.—Mrs. L. M. T. is good enough to send the following directions for a pretty lace: Cast on 19 stitches,
1st row: Shp 1, knit 1, over, narrow (knit 2 together), knit 1, over twice, narrow, knit 5, over, narrow, over, narrow, over, narrow, knit 1

row: Slip 1, 13 plain, 1 purl, 2 plain, over. parrow, 1 plain (twist).

3d row: S 1, 1 plain, over, narrow, 9 plain, over, narrow, over, narrow, over, narrow, 1 plain

4th row: Slip 1, 16 plain, over, narrow, 1 plain, (twist stitch).

5th row: Slip 1, 1 plain, over, narrow, 1 plain, over twice, narrow, over twice, narrow, 4 plain, over, narrow, over, narrow, 1 plain

cver, narrow, over, narrow, over, narrow, 1 plain (twist stitch).

6th row: Slip 1, 12 plain, 1 purl, 2 plain, 1 purl, 2 plain, over, narrow, 1 plain (twist).

7th row: Slip 1, 1 plain, over, narrow, 11 plain, over, narrow, over, narrow, over, narrow, 1 plain twist).

8th row: Ship 1, 18 plain, over, narrow, 1 plain

Sth row: Shp 1, 18 plain, over, harrow, 1 plain twist stitch).

9th row: Slip 1, 1 plain, over, harrow, 1 plain, over twice, narrow, over twice, narrow, over twice, narrow, 1 plain (twist).

10th row: Slip 1, 12 plain, 1 purl, 2 plain, 1 plain (twist).

11th row: Slip 1, 1 plain, over, narrow, 14 plain (twist), 12th row: Rind off 6 loosely, leaving 18 stitches

(twist),
12th row: Bind off 6 loosely, leaving 18 stitches
on left hand needle, 15 plain, over, narrow, 1 plain
(twist stitch),
This completes the pattern. Begin again at 1st

Bed-Spirran.—B. W., Eagle, Neb., asks for directions for knitting a bed-spread. A handsome pattern for the same will be given in an early number,

with a hearty wish that it may prove of service to this distant subscriber.

this distant subscriber.

STOCKINGS.—Mrs. Belle M. H. asks for directions for knitting a child's silk stocking in some fancy stitch. In a very short time The TRIBUNG will begin in this department the publication of a series of explicit and thorough articles on the knitting of stockings—articles which it is hoped will be both pleasant and profitable to its readers. This old-tashioned industry of stocking-knitting is reviving, and those who have leisure for such work may well be encouraged to pursue it, since hand-knit stockings are warmer and more durable than woven ones, and when knitted in certain materials more beautiful. Knitted in fancy stitches with silk they are wonderfully pretty. Stocking-knitting in silk and fine cotton is heartily recommended as work for lazy days in Summer.

Tunisian Lace Insertion.—Many knitters will

and fine cotton is heartily recommended as work for lazy days in Summer.

TUNISIAN LACE INSERTION.—Many knitters will no doubt be rejoiced to try the pretty pattern of in sertion for which H. R. W. is cordually thanked. She writes: "A short time ago, while using some "Tunsian lace"—directions for which were given in The Teibune, August 27—I needed some insertion to match, and as I thought perhaps some others might wish for it I send directions. Cast on 17 stitches. First row: 3 plain, over, narrow, 3 plain, over, 1 plain, 1 trows over, 3 plain, over, narrow, 2 plain, over, narrow, 1 plain. Second row: 3 plain, over, narrow, 1 plain, arrow, 1 plain. Third row: 3 plain, over, narrow, 1 plain. Fourth row: 3 plain, over, narrow, 1 plain, Fourth row: 3 plain, over, narrow, 1 plain, Fourth row: 3 plain, over, narrow, 1 plain, over, narrow, 1 plain, plain, over, narrow, 1 plain, plain, over, narrow, 1 plain, over, narrow, 1 plain, sixth row: 3 plain, over, narrow, 1 plain, sixth row: 3 plain, over, narrow, 2 plain, over, narrow, 1 plain. Sixth row: 3 plain, over, narrow, 2 plain, over, narrow, 1 plain. Those who have learn d to knit the edging can easily master the insertion.

NORMANDY LACE,-L. H. L., Waverly, N. Y. writes: "Those who fail to make the 9th row come out right, may succeed if it is finished thus: Knit 2 together, I plain, over, knit 2 together. The cor-rection of last week in the 4th row was a success." rection of last week in the 4th row was a success."

CROCHETED SLEIGH-ROBE.—THE TRIBUNE is obliged to Mrs. E. A. S., both for her viersant commendation and for the pattern for a tobe given as follows: Ten skems of domestic yarn of four knots each—three-lineade; six skeins bright scarlet, the other four black. Crochet a chain of one of the colors, 51 stitches, or enough to make a strip 12 inches wide, and the length of just two of the skeins. The robe consists of two stripes of black and three of scarlet crocheted together with orange. The Afghan strich is used. The black strips are to be worked with calls blies and green leaves, or any other pattern if preferred. other pattern if preferred.

other pattern if preferred.

LEAF-TIDY.—Mrs. B. M. F.'s pretty pattern for a leaf-tidy has been received and will be presented next week. Will she accept thanks both for this and for the edging patterns she is so good as to promise; they will be printed promptly.

and for the edging patterns she is so good as to promise; they will be printed promptly.

KNEE CAP.—Miss Jame Rowley sends directions tor kuitting a knee-cap on two needles. It can be made larger or smaller by widening or not. Cast on 23 stitebes, knit garlor stitch until you have about half a finger-length. Then knit as follows; 1st row; Knit 9 stitches, then make 2 stitches out of the 10th stitch by knitting the stitch, but not taking it off the left needle. Then put your needle in the back part of loop and make a stitch. Knit the rest plain. 2d row: Knit 9 stitches, then widen by making 2 stitches out of one as in first row, then knit plain to end. Repeat this till you have fifty stitches inside of the 9 edge stitches, and knit about 20 rows without widening for the top of the knee cap. Then begin and narrow by knitting 2 together on each alternate side the same way you widened. When you have it narrowed to 23 stitches, kait half a finger-length like the beginning and sew together.

A Kind Offer.—This department is indebted to

A KIND OFFER.—This department is indebted to R. L. Raymond for her offer to send some nice patterns and will be happy to print the same. He inquiry about the Normandy lace was answered last week. She says she "bas no trouble in making anything given in the column."

week. She says she "bas no trouble in making anything given in the column."

PRETTY SCARF PATIERN.—Lizzie A. S., Newburyport, Mass., says: "The TRIBLENE has been a household word from my earliest childhood; when you added the 'Home Interests' column I thought it as near perfection as possible, but this addition makes it, I think, perfect. After many trials I have 'conquered Normandy lace. The ninth row as I knit it did not need any correction from the original direction, but the culath one did. The beginning of this row should be "cast off one, knit one plain"; with this alternation I think it will come right. It is very handsome and worth a trial. I have been knitting a searf that is very pretty and very simple. Materials: one ounce of bine shetland and one onace of white shetland. Knit on large wooden needles. Cast on 100 stitches (this makes it one-third of a yard wide), knit twice across (that is, once forward and once back) with the bine, then twice across with white, and so on, not breaking the wool, but carrying it along. It is very easy and requires no care in knitting except to keep it as even as possible, and it can be knit of any length; mine us a yard and a half long. Across the ends I crocheted two rows of shells of blue; into the last row of which I knotted a blue fringe. The shells were furned by two DC one chain 2 DC into one estich; the second row puting the shell into the one chain. I hope this will prove of use to some one."

MISTAKES IN EDGINGS.—F. M. J. asks that Mrs. L. S. Weston will please explain how in easting on

MISTAKES IN EDGINGS.—F. M. J. asks that Mrs.
L. S. Weston will please explain how in easting on
S stitches for her edging she only provides for 7
stitches the first time across; and that Mrs. M. J.
Richards will explain how the S stitches of the oakleaf pattern will provide for 10 stitches the first
time across. F. M. J. ands: "I enjoy the knitting
column exceedingly, particularly the narrow
edgings, and shall feel obliged to the ladies abovementioned if they will explain what seems to me a
mistake in each."

## THE PUZZLED POETS.

THE PUZZLED POETS.

"Senex" writes: Since I wrote the note on Coleridge's habit, when residing with his friend Gillman, of amotating the books circulated by the Highgate Book Club. I have picked up a copy of Dr. John Brown's interesting little tract, "Bibliomania," and in it I find two passaces to which I hope you will allow me to draw attention. The first, which with Brown's comment would occupy too much of your space to admit of my quoting it, refers to a curious note in Coleridge's handwriting in a copy of Whistleeraft's (Hookbam Free) "Prospectus and Specimen of an Intended National Work," "which formerly belonged to Mr. Gillman," and probably is one of the books to which I referred, and as such strongly confirmatory of what I had said upon the subject. Some half dozen pages of the Poctor's essay are occupied with his account of Coleridge's own copy of the first edition of Sonthey's "Joan of Arc." which is one of those volumes of which Lamb speaks as "enriched with S. T. C.'s annotations, tripling their value." I only propose to refer to one of them. Coleridge had a large share in the composition of this poem, and criticises it pretty freely. The greater part of Book II, was written by Coleridge himself, and is marked as his composition. At the long passage beginning "Maid beloved of Heaven" he has written: "These are very fine lines, though I say it that should not; but hang me if I know, or ever-did know, the meaning of them, though my own composition."

Startling as this candid confession is, it has been paralleled in my own time by as great a poet as Coleridge, as I have reason to know. When Lord Francis Egerton was translating "Faust" he came to a passage which puzzled him. He referred to all the numerous writings upon Goethe's masterpiece by his admiring countrymen, but without success; and, as a last resource, he determined to write to the poet himself. He did so, and in due time received a very courteous reply, nearly identical with Coleridge's confession—at least so far as an aeknowledgement on Goe

## A CLEVER OPERATION.

From Land and Water.

A curious occurrence has lately taken place at the Gardens. One night one of the lions was observed to be in a state of great tribulation, rolling about, and trying to get something out of his mouth with his paws. Upon examining the animal to see what was the matter, Mr. Bartlett found that a great bone had become a fixture in the poor brute's mouth. The difficulty was to remove it, as the lion was in fearful temper. This was done by getting the lion into a "shifting den," where his face would not be very far from the bars. It was then ascertained that the object in the hon's mouth was the spongy, round bene, as big as a crickethall, which forms the hip-joint of the horse. The lion had had part of a hauseh of horse for dinner, and in amusing himself with the bone first got his upper large canne tooth into the soft part of the bone, and biting on it, the corresponding canine tooth in the hower jaw came through so far into the bone that it nearly met with the point of the upper tooth; the jaw thus became fixed. The animal was thus provented from taking food or water. Mr. Bartlett, with a great deal of tact and manœuvring, managed to get this bone out of the lion's mouth, and lucky he did so, as it was found that the long projecting portion of the bone was pressing hard upon the dentistry that Mr. Bartlett has performed—first, dentisting on the base of the task of the big clephant; third, taking a horse's leg bone out of the lion's mouth.

SCIENCE FOR THE PEOPLE.

KEEPING THE TEETH CLEAN. Mr. G. A. Mills gives in *Dental Cosmos* some sensible advice about cleaning the teeth. While there is, he says, a general use of tooth-brushes by the people, there is, also, not uncommonly an abuse of them for want of proper instruction. It is getting to be better understood by both dentists and patients pow than formerly that a crosswise

not uncommonly an abuse of them for want of proper instruction. It is getting to be better understood by both dentists and patients now than formerly that a crosswise brushing is not wise, but that the upper teath should be brushed downward, and the lower teeth upward. It is a common mistake not to brush thoroughly the cheek and posterior surfaces of the third molars and the lingual surfaces of the lower front teeth. "I am sure," says Mr. Mills, "that nothing like an adequate amount of care is given to this service. It cannot be too strongly impressed on the minds of the guardians of children that the practice of brushing the teeth thoroughly should be begun as early as possible. Straight brushes are utterly impracticable on the surfaces to which I have referred as the ones most neglected. Curved brushes with a tuft end, budshaped or convex, are the best. There are several efficient forms."

The faithful use of floss silk between the teeth ought to be earnestly recommended; also the quill toothpick. The wood toothpicks of generally furnished at public eating places are a source of much evil to the soft tissues between the teeth. All kinds of metallic toothpicks are objectionable, though it is the practice of some dentists to commend them to their patients. The value of a decided polished surface of the tooth becomes very apparent to those who have had the operation performed; the facility with which such teeth can be kept clean is evident; and although this condition may have been secured at considerable expense, yet it is an investment that will pay a good rate of interest. Few dentists have much lidea of the beautiful polish that a human tooth will take. Many teeth are capable of a great improvement in this direction which are now a decided detrineal to what might otherwise be a pleasing face. The general idea among the people is that interfering with the surfaces of the teeth destroys the enamel, but this is a popular error. but this is a popular error.

ZINCOGRAPHY FOR AMATEURS.

In a recent paper read before the Loudon Society of Arts, Mr. Thomas Bolas, F. C. S., described Zanography as a simple and easy mode of printing in the following fashion: Zincography, he said, is similar to hthography, Zucography, he said, is similar to hthography, except that a zinc plate is employed in the place of the lithographic stone. The so-called transfer paper is merely a moderately fine paper which has been brushed over, on one side, with a mucilaginous mixture prepared by boiling together the following: Water, 1,000 parts; starch, 100 parts; gamboge, 6 parts; glue, 1 part. This paper is written upon with the ordinary commercial lithographic writing ink, watch has been rubbed up with water like an artist's water-color. The writing being diy, it is necessary to moisien somewhat the back of the transfer by means of a damp sponge; after which water like an artist's water-color. The wining being dry, it is necessary to moisten
somewhat the back of the transfer by
means of a damp sponge; after which
it is laid face downward en a sheet
of ordinary recong zine, which has been
previously cleaned by means of emery
cloth. Both being now passed together under
the roller of a small press, the transfer adheres to the metal plate; but en damping the
back of the paper it becomes easily removable,
leaving the writing on the zine. The face of
the zine plate is now gently rubbed over with
mucilage of gum-arabic, which is all the better for being slightly sour, and the excess of
gum having been sponged off, an inda-rubber
inking roller, charged with ordinary printer's
ink, is passed over the still damp zine plate a
few times. The ink takes only on the lines of
the transferred writing, and it is now merely
necessary to lay a sheet of white paper on the
plate and to pass both through the press to
obtain an impression—an exact reproduction
of the original writing.

Any number of copies can be printed by
repeating the eperations of damping and inking. The zincographic process, thus simplined,
is rapid, economical and within the reach of
everyone.

the alum. Then lay the written side downward apon the gelatine, and, after the lapse of a few minutes, on removing it, the writing will be found reversed and eaten into the gelatine film as if it were engraved. By means of an india-rubber roller a little common printing ink is spread over the plate and absorbed by the lines sunk by the alum, and again rejected on the application of moisture upon the paper laid down upon it, and smoothed over it by the flat hand. When removed this paper will have upon it the first impression of the writing or drawing. For impression of the writing or drawing. For each succeeding impression the plate must be inked, as in lithography, by the industrabber roller. A considerable number of impressions can be taken.

## HOW TO TEST GLUE,

An article of glue which will stand damp atmosphere, says The American Journal of Industry, is a desideratum among mechanics, especially pattern-makers. Few know how to especially pattern-makers. Few know how to judge of quality, except by the price they pay for it. But price is no criterion; neither is color, upon which so many depend. Its ad-hesive and lasting properties depend more upon the material from which it is made, and the method of securing purity in the raw ma-terial, for if that is inferior and not well terial, for if that is inferior and not well cleansed, the product will have to be unduly charged with alum or some other antiseptic, to make it keep during the drying process. Weathered give is that which has experienced unfavorable weather while drying, at which time it is rather a delicate substance. To resist damp atmosphere well, it should contain as little saline matter as possible. When buying tle saline matter as possible. thearticle, apply your tongue to it, and if it tastes salt or acid, reject it for anything but the commonest purpose. The same operation will also bring out any bad smell the glue may have. These are simple and ready tests, and are the ones usually adopted by dealers and large consumers. Another good test is to soak a weighed portion of dry glue in cold water for twenty-four hours, then dry again, and weigh. The nearer it approaches to its original weight the better glue it is, thereby showing its degree of insolubility.

REMOVING IRON RUST. The difficulty of making small steel and iron articles bright by removing the "scale" or oxide can, says The Licetro-Metallargist, be readily overcome by the following process, without having recourse to the ordinary one—that of scouring after pickling with dilute sulphuric acid. First let the articles be plunged into a boiling solution of caustic potash or soda, for a few minates to remove greasy matter. Then rinse in clean water. Next, place the articles in a weak pickle of sulphuric acid—about half a pound of acid to each gallon of water. From ten to twenty minutes' immersion is generally sufficient to loosen the scale. Let the article be again rinsed and afterward dipped by means of a perforated stoneware basket into a strong solution of commercial nitric acid for an instant, when the black oxide will be immediately removed. The dipping basket should have a rotary motion given to it while in the acid and then removed promptly and plunged The difficulty of making small steel and iron acid and then removed promptly and plunged into cold water. The articles may then be coppered, silvered or gilt with ease.

A GOOD GRINDSTONE.

The American Builder thus sums up the quali-ties of a good grandstone: It should be strong, sample and clean; the trongh expanded, to catch as much as possible of the drip water and grit; a movable shield securely hinged to keep the water from splashing, and yet per-nit the stone to be made and yet perkeep the water from splashing, and yet permit the stone to be used from either side; rests provided upon which to rest tools and the rod for turning the stone, these rests being arranged to move toward the centre as the stone

wears smaller. The bearings should be generous in size, proper provision being made for oiling without washing the grit into the bearings with the oil, and the ends of the bearings being protected by some device which effectually prevents the entrance of the grit. The stone should be secured to the shaft by nuts and washers, and the washers fixed so that they cannot turn with the nuts as they are screwed up or unscrewed. In hanging the stone great care should be taken to hang it true sidewise, not only for convenience in true sidewise, not only for convenience in using, but because a stone that is not true sidewise can never be kept true edgewise.

The Scientific American gives the following directions for making this useful article: Soak isinglass in a little warm water for seventyisinglass in a little warm water for seventyfour hours; then evaporate nearly all the
water by gentle heat; dissolve the residue in
a little dilute alcohol, and strain the whole
through a piece of open linen. The strained
mass should be a stiff jelly when celd. Now
stretch a piece of silk or sarsenet on a wooden
trame, and fix it tight with tacks or pack
thread. Melt the jelly, and apply it to the
silk thinly and evenly with a badger hair
brush. A second coating must be applied
when the first has dried. When both are dry,
apply over the whole surface two or three apply over the whole surface two or three coatings of balsam of Pera. Plaster thus made is very pliable, and never breaks.

SUBSIDENCE OF THE ARCTIC OCEAN.

The east coast of Hudson's Bay is reported to be undergoing very considerable changes in its level. Since the posts of the Hudson's Bay Company were established at the mouths of the various rivers, there has been an increasing difficulty in approaching them with large craft, and thus devetion is estimated to amount to between five feet and ten feet within the last 100 years. The same changes have been observed on the west coast of the Bay, at the mouth of the Nelson and Hayes Rivers, near which is an island called Mile Lands, now several feet above high water, which, within the memory of man, was always submerged at flood time. SUBSIDENCE OF THE ARCTIC OCEAN.

REGRET.

"Yours be the blame," she said, and sighed; "Yours be the blame," she shall, and said "Yours be the blame for all I feel." She turned away upon her heel. And saw him leave her wonder-eyed; Then suddenly, with no good-by, Before the morrow came he died.

"Mine was the blame!" she weeps and cries,
"On, love! my love! mine was the blame!"
He does not answer to his name,
Or soothe her now with soft replies,
His form is hid from himan eyes.
His mind is closed to memories.

bread, milk and sturar. I am serry la say I was
obliged to send him back to the Gardwas of I should
like to lave made a componion of him, and I am
certain, is he was tame, he would soon have become obtellent.

Apropos of hears, I do not think that I have ever
put on record the story about the bear who managed to get loose at the Gardens. At day break one
line Summer's northing the watchenin reported to
Mr. Bartiett that there was something alive numerneath the chairs, which, as usual, had been pited
up after the visitors had left. When Mr. Bartiett
came to look at the chairs, it was quite apparent
that there was somebody or something alive in the
middle of the pyrsmud. Watching carefully among
the legs of the chairs at hat two black eves were
seen; these were apparently bear's eyes, so they
counted the bears in the bear pit, and one of them
was found to be missing. The difficulty now was to
get the bear back into the pit. The chairs were removed one by one till the bear remained unconcealed. My gentleman then got up on his hind
legs and snowed symptoms of becoming neasty.

The bear was then surrounded by the keepers in a
half-circle. The best thing in the world to fisch a
wild animal is the stump end of a broom. The bear,
knowing his way back home, went up the steps and
ran along the paranet, over the cares in which the
lions at that time lived. When he got home to his
bear-pit he evidently did not like the jump down,
so he reared himself up on his hind-legs, and swinging himself backward and forward began to swear
in a bear-like manner. While the stupped old bear
was making a fool of himself in this way, Mr. Bartlett took a run at him, and knocked him clean over
into the bear-pit with the stump end of the beroom,
He laid there a long time with all the wind knocked
out of him. At last he got up, shook himself, and
sneaked off into his dea, where he lay mumbling
for several days, but ultimately came out none the
worse for his expedition among the chairs or his
tumble back ward into the bear-pit.

T

He cannot bear being laughed at. FRANK BUCKLAND.

" PRINCE CARAMEL" IN FRANCE.

From The Queen.

The author of "Women in France in the Eighteenth Century" says of the court of Louis XV.: "At one time the whole court was thrown into great commotion by a sudden fancy which the King took for worsted work. A courier was instantly dispatched to Paris for weel, needles and canvas. He only took two hours and a half to go and come back, and the same day all the courtiers in Versailles were seen, with the Duke of Gesvres at their head, embroudering like their sovereign."

AT A BALL.—Two nice elderly young things taiking of pretty Mrs. Mankiller waitzing with the captain: "How dreadfully her dress is made!" "That can't be helped. If it were well made it would not fit her."—[Judy.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

A WARM DEFENCE OF BISHOP COLENSO.— Dean Stanley has paid a tribute to the Bishop of Natal, to which high praise is due for its manly vigor, warmth and courage; for he paid it in the face of ridicule and loud laughpaid it in the face of ridicule and loud laughter at a meeting of the London Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. After his opening remarks that the Bishop, as a propagator of the Gospel in South Africa, would be remembered long after those present were dead and buried, had been received with roars of laughter and cries of "Order," Dean Stanley went on to say: "You need not cail 'Order!" I will not be restrained by this mockery, these jeers, this ridicule, these gibes! I say there will be one Bishop who, when his own interests were on one side and when his own interests were on one side and when his own interests were on one side and the interests of a poor savage chief on the other, did not hesitate to sacrifice his own, and, with a manly generosity for which this society has not a word of sympathy, did his best to protect the suppliant; did not hesi-tate to come over from Africa to England to tate to come over from Africa to England to
plead the cause of this poor unfriended savare, and when he had secured the support of
the Colonial Office—unlike other Colonial
Bishops—he immediately went back to his
diocese. For all these things the Society for
the Propagation of the Gospel appears to have
no sympathy; but you may depend upon u
that outside these walls—in the world at large
—whenever Natal is mentioned they will win
admiration; and posterity will say that among
the propagators of the Gospel in the ninethe propagators of the Gospel in the nine-teenth century the Bishop of Natal was not the least efficient." The Dean's last words the least efficient." The I were received with cheers.

of the various rivers, there has been an increasing difficulty in approaching them with large craft, and this devation is estimated to amount to between five feet and ten feet within the last 100 years. The same changes have been observed on the west coast of the Bay, at the mouth of the Nelson and Hayes Rivers, near which is an island called Mile Lands, now several feet above high water, which, within the memory of man, was always submerged at flood time.

THE WHISTLING BUOY.

The automatic whistling buoy recently introduced into France proves to be an American invention, known tere as "The Courtenay Automatic Signal Buoy." Many of these baoys are placed along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and it is claimed for them that they are specially effective in foggy weather. The late Professor Heary found by experiment that under favorable conditions they could be heard at a distance of fifteen miles.

Prince Case of Suspension.—The case of the Rev. Charles Miller, of Harlow, in Essex, England, who was charged several weeks ago with intoxication in the pulpit, inable be decided by an order for his suspension from the ministry, the suspension to be lot two years only, provided a certificate of good behavior is furnished for that period. Mr. Miller had been rector of the parism nearly forty years, and is cighty-three years of age. For many months he has performed the attention service in a state of intoxication, provoking laughter among the caldren and greatly distressing the adult members of the congregation. After bearing with him patiently for several months, his parismoners were loved to take proceedings for his suspension, many of those who led in the matter laving been for years most kind and friendly to liai, and baving remonstrated with him repeatedly in order to prevent action in court. It has long been his labou to drink, without early for years and is cighty-three years of age. For many months he had principle to good behavior is furnished for that period. Mr. Miller had friendly in the last provided a cer PAINFUL CASE OF SUSPENSION.-The case It has long been his labor to dribs, without cating, several glasses of port between the morning and atternoon services. All, britist might have resigned owing to his age, and received a partion of the fruits of the benefice, but he objected to that. He also decimed to accept advice from the Bishop, a forced to accept advice from the Bishop, and the forced to accept advice from the Bishop. and refused to auscuss the matter with him. The court, therefore, had no alternative but to suspend him in his ministerial functions.

RELIGION ON THE STAGE .- At an Episcopal College in Western Francers a remarkable religious play was tecently performed by the pupils of the school before their parents, and received with much applause. In the first act

and compared the bearing and set together.

A KPO OFFER—This department is indeleded to the control of the cont

GIFT TO A UNIVERSITY .- The recent hand-GFT TO A UNIVERSITY.—The recent mann-some gifts to Kochester University by gentle-men in this cry and Albany, are followed closely by an announcement of a further gift to Wesleyan University, stunied at Middle-towa, Cenn. It comes from Mr. George I. Seney, of this city, who adds to the \$50,000 Sency, of this city, who adds to the \$50,000 which he gave has Advanm, the pleasant sum of \$75,000, both sams being in first mortgage railroad bonds, learing interest at 6 per cent. In a private note to President Foss, Mr. Sency says: "I am only fulfilling a vow made years ago to 'remember Wesleyan University.' I have the highest regard for the cellege, and most sincerely wish it prosperity. Its history and its faculty, past and present, are an honor to our Church and country; and I firmly believe its graduates will compare tavorably with those its graduates will compare tavorably with those of any college in the land." The University of any college in the land." The University has now secured three-fifths of the Centennia Endowment of \$500,000, which it recently asked for, and of which it stands much in need.

ASSAULTED IN A CHURCHYARD.-A boy and Assaulted in a Chilechiard.—A boy and a man were charged a few weeks ago, in a police court near London, with assaulting a clergyman while he was officiating at the funeral of one of his former parishioners. On the day in question he found the churchyard juil of people, some of whom threw turf at him, knocking off his hat. While engaged in funeral ceremonies on other occasions he had been insulted by boys, and he alleged that one of the defendants threw stones at him. Several the defendants threw stones at him. Several witnesses were called for the defence, one of them a church warden, who said the rector on the day in question was so much under the influence of drink that he had to be assisted in the performance of the service. But this the rector denied, and the case was dismissed for want of further evidence against the defend-

An Old Man's Early Work.—At Montrose, Penn., there died on the 23d ultimo a minister who in several ways was remarkable. He was ninety-one years of age, and belonged to the class of 1809 at Yale, being, it is believed, the oldest surviving graduate of that college. He founded early in the century the American Sabbath school system, and organized at Newark, N. J., the first school. There was an application at the time by a colored woman for admission, and much apprehension was felt by his associates in consequence of it, since they feared that her admission would endanger the success of the school and the entire system at its very start. The woman was, however, admitted, and not long after a school was started for the education of colored teachers, which led eventually to the birth of the American Colonization Society. AN OLD MAN'S EARLY WORK .- At Montrose

Successful Work.—A missionary in Kansas writes that in ten days' time he has organized four new sunday-schools with eighteen teachers and 137 scholars, supplying them with thirty-one Bibles and forty-nine Testaments, and books, primers, papers, etc., to the amount of \$26 70, and that he has visited and aided six other Sunday-schools having fifteen teachers and 113 scholars. During the same time he has organized two township Sunday-school associations, and made eleven addresses on home training, Bible-school work and temperance, thus reaching between five and six hundred people. Successful Work .- A missionary in Kansas

Baptist churches seem to get along as well with their work of paying off old debts as they do with converting the Telugoos. Many are the reports of such success that get into

the newspapers. Here are two new ones: A debt of \$20,000 on the First Church at Pittsfield. Mass., has been provided for by subscriptions amounting to \$1,500 more than that debt, while the church at Groton, after paying off nearly \$2,000, has solemnly piedged itself never again to incur an indebtedness that will bear any interest.

The Rev. John Miller, of Princeton, who was dropped from the Presbytery a year or two ago, is to have a new church. Since he was dropped he has been preaching at Stony Brook and Plainsboro, near Princeton, where he has had the use of small church buildings. The new church will be put up at Princeton, almost under the shadow of the Theological Seminary. It will cost a moderate som of money, be cruciform in shape, and be known as the "Old Church."

On a recent Sunday night when "Martin Luther" was performed in a Paris theatre, the manager before the play began started to offer some remarks on Luther's wife, but the audience shouted him down and insisted that the play go on. Protestant journals record the fact that several passages favorable to Protestantism were "greeted with thundering applicase," and that every appearance of Luther on the stages called out similar expressions of

Cardinal Newman was recently in Oxford, Cardinal Newman was recently in Oxford, and paid a visit to Trinity, his first college. He went incognite and placed in the hands of the warden of Keble College a quantity of autogramb letters from the author or "The Christian Year," which have been added to the collections of the college library. The Cardinal has been in London also. He went there to see one of his old Angheau triends, who is a compact of the college library.

The Congregationalists have in England and The Congregationalists have in Eggland and Wales 2,907 caurches, besides 1,250 transhes and preaching stations. During the past year 15 new charches have been formed and 45 chapels have been built anew or reconstructed. In Scotland the same denomination has 106 churches, in Ireland 30, in Canada 121, and in India 172. Their strength in England and India 174. Wales is further, shown in the fact that they have 13 colleges there with 469 students.

On Monday last a check for \$23,500 was On Monday last a check for \$23,000 was sent to this city for deposit in the treasury by the Home Missionary Society of Massachusetts. It is believed that a larger check was never forwarded by the society. The sain of \$10,000 was derived from the Sewaii legacy, \$3,000 came from the estate of the late bloses Day, of Boston, while the remaining \$10,500 consisted of conducts from churches and individuals.

The fifty-five charches of all denominations in Richmond have a total of 30,333 communicants. In the numeteen Baptist churches 4,691 communicants are white and 12,756 are colored, and in the ten Methodist churches 2,705 are white and only 409 colored. The success of Baptist work among the Southern negroes has been very remarkable. The three Roman Catholic Churches in Richmond have a membership of 5,161.

A Scotch minister, in preaching on the Tay Bridge disaster from the text, "The bricks are fallen down, but we will build with hewn stones," has called out from the contractor who furnished the bricks an indignant denial. fie insists that the bricks were of the best quality, and that it was the stonework, and not the brick, that gave way.

Mr. Horace Thompson, who died suddenly last week in this city, was the main support of the Baptist cause in St. Paul, Minn., his home. He gave over \$40,000 toward building the church edifice, and it is said that his will provides for the payment of the debt which remains on it.

The Presbyterians in Texas have recently added to their list of ministers the first colored man of that denomination who was ever ordained in the State. At the ordination certains of the color of the emonies the first white man ever ordained in the State by Presbyterians was present and took part in them. Colonel Ingersoll having said that the

preachers in this country cost the people \$12,000,000 every year, answer is made by one of the religious newspapers that the lawyers cost about \$70,000,000, the criminals \$40,000,000, and whiskey \$60,000,000. Favorable reports have been received from

Favorable reports have been received from the Rev. Dr. Ormiston, who is in the highland regions of Northeastern Georgia, for the benefit of his health. He is getting bet-ter rapidly, and there is reason to hope that in March he will be able to resume his work again. It is believed that the only survivor of the

handful of men and women who in 1842 founded the first Baptist organization of Lizabeth, N. J., is a lady who still lives in Elizabeth in the ninety-third year of her age.

The Mormons have made considerable pro-gress with converts in Mexico, and it is said that efforts to found a Mormon colony in that ountry will be put forth.

Resolutions in memory of the late Bishop Haven have been passed by more than fitty churches and other ecclesiastical organiza-

Four Chinese converts were admitted as members of the Second Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis two weeks ago.

In England the Unicarian Church has at present only 290 ministers in active duty.

Mr. Moody will not ride in a street-car on

CURRENT RELIGIOUS OPINION.

where Catholics and Baptists Differ.

From the New-York Exeminer and Chronicle (Rapt.)
A Catholic priest, in giving his people a course of instruction, lays down those two doctrinal statements: First, That no one who has not been baptized can possibly he saved; second, That no one who has been baptized can possibly be lest! And therein we differ from the priest. Baptists believe that a man may be saved without baptism, and be lost with it.

A WANT OF COURTESY IN CHURCHES.

From The New-York Churchman (Protestant Episcopal)
The want of Caristian coursesy in some of our churches, especially in the city, is astonishing. In some cases even cultivated families may attend for years and not obtain the slightest recognition. New, there may be excellent preaching, and everything, so far as the worshop is concerned, entirely congenial, but what does it signify when you are no better than a Samaritan among the Jews? When a family has attended a church six or eight years and never received so much as a word of welcome, it comes to be a lattle tedious. People maturally want to know by certain external sugos whether the consumnion of saints means anything, and whether, if it mean nothing here, it may mean anything hereafter.

AN "INFAMOUS DEN."

From The New Tork Christian at Work (Evense.)
The cap to the climax of the investigations touching the doings of the "Rev." Mr. Cowlev's "Stepherd's Fold." was furnished on Wednesday by Judge Fullertou's retirement from his position as credit-sellor for Mr. Cowley. The Society for the Provention of Cruelty to Chiedren deserves the heart-felt gratitude of every father and mother in the country, and of the grand army of the little children, for unearthing and suppressing the infamis of this "Shepherd's Fold," a "Fold "whose chief shepherd seems to have been a first-class wolf. The stories of starvation, of beating, of mental services performed by the little anes, and of other and managers abuses, are enough to keep Cowley's nems on the foil of infamy forever. If this Anti-Cruelty Society had never done anything else it would have found the full justification of the money it has cost in the suppression of this infamous den.

EXCESSIVE ZEAL IN CONTROVERSIES.

From The New-Fork Catholic Recess (Cath.)
Catholics are very often led into a babt of controversy with Protestants. This over-zeal does much harm, for all Catholics are not sufficiently versed in the points of centroversy to be able to meet their adversaries' objections; besides, non-Catholics have a way of evading direct questions and shattering charges by suchedly seizing some new point out of range of the argument, leaving the Catholic to begin work over again. No convert was ever made by argument. Faith is a gift of God. Reason may give assent, but it never gives faith. Explanations, provided the Catholic is sure of his facis, are always in order; but controversies do more harm than good. How can we expect a non-Catholic to say "Crede," which implies so much, to our weak arguments, rather than to the splendid truths of the church which must descend on him from Heaven? In controversies, too, it very often becomes a matter of pride 2s to who shall win rather than the question of who shall receive the truth.